

**I CLAIM:**

- Sup 21
1. A method for driving an LCD, comprising the steps of:-
    - (i) providing an LCD with a number of columns,
    - (ii) providing an LCD with a number of rows,
    - (iii) whereby to provide a number of pixels, and
    - (iv) driving the LCD by multiple inversion of one of a column, row and pixel, whereby to provide a reduced total fringe field effect to maintain contrast and a minimised flickering on a display.
  2. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the multiple inversions are adjustable.
  3. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein there is a number of columns ( $m$ ) which is any integer from two to the number of scan lines and wherein there is a number of rows ( $n$ ) which is any integer from two to the number of column lines.
  4. A method as defined in Claim 3, wherein there is an ( $n$ )-row inversion applied to a passively and an actively driven LCD, and wherein ( $n$ ) is any integer from two to the number of scan lines.
  5. A method as defined in Claim 3, wherein there is an ( $m$ )-column inversion applied to an actively driven LCD, ( $m$ ) being any integer from two to the number of column lines.
  6. A method as defined in Claim 3, wherein there is an  $n \times m$ -pixel inversion in an actively driven LCD, where ( $n$ ) is an integer from two to the number of scan lines and ( $m$ ) is an integer from two to the number of column

es.

. A method as defined

f an actively driven miniaturized

silicon LCD.

. A method as defined in

f one of a plurality of columns

. A method as defined

7. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein said method is applied to one of an actively driven miniature TFT LCD and a reflective liquid crystal on silicon LCD.
8. A method as defined in Claim 1, wherein there is simultaneous inversion of one of a plurality of columns, rows or pixels of an LCD.
9. A method as defined in Claim 8, wherein said plurality comprises two.